

What is claimed is:

1. A process of forming opto-via holes, comprising:
  - 5 forming a plurality of via holes on a plurality of copper clad laminates using a drill;
  - plating an inner wall of each via hole;
  - exposing and etching plated portions of an upper and lower side of each copper clad laminate to form a circuit pattern on the upper and lower side of the copper clad 10 laminate;
  - layering the patterned copper clad laminates on each other using an insulating resin adhesive; and
  - removing the insulating resin adhesive from the predetermined via holes to form opto-via holes.

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2. The process as set forth in claim 1, wherein the opto-via holes comprise electric-via holes and opto-via holes.

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3. The process as set forth in claim 1, wherein the opto-via holes are formed by a CO<sub>2</sub> laser beam or a mechanical bit in the removing step.

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4. The process as set forth in claim 1, wherein an epoxy resin with 95 % or more light transmissivity is filled

in the opto-via holes.

5. A process of forming opto-via holes for optical waveguides, comprising:

5 forming circuit patterns on a plurality of copper clad laminates, respectively, each of said copper clad laminates including an insulating layer and copper-clad layers coated on an upper and a lower side of the insulating layer;

10 firstly layering the patterned copper clad laminates on each other using an adhesive;

firstly drilling a plurality of electric- and first opto-via holes on desired positions of each of the patterned copper clad laminates;

15 plating inner walls of the firstly drilled electric- and opto-via holes;

exposing and etching plated portions of an upper and a lower side of each of the copper clad laminates to form a circuit pattern on the upper and lower side of each of the copper clad laminates; and

20 secondly drilling a plurality of second opto-via holes on each of the copper clad laminates.

6. The process as set forth in claim 5, further comprising forming a stepped part in the vicinity of each of 25 the first and second opto-via holes and attaching an optical

waveguide to the stepped part.

7. The process as set forth in claim 5, wherein an  
epoxy resin with 95 % or more light transmissivity is filled  
5 in the first and second opto-via holes.

8. A printed circuit board with opto-via holes for  
optical waveguides, comprising:

a plurality of copper clad laminates with a plurality  
10 of via holes formed by a drill;

a plated layer formed on an inner wall of each of the  
via holes;

a circuit pattern layer formed by exposing and etching  
plated portions on an upper and a lower side of each of the  
15 copper clad laminates;

an insulating resin adhesive used to layer the  
patterned copper clad laminates on each other;

a plurality of opto-via holes formed by removing the  
insulating resin adhesive from the via holes; and

20 an optical waveguide positioned such that an optical  
signal through each of the opto-via holes can be obtained.

9. The printed circuit board as set forth in claim 8,  
wherein the opto-via holes comprise electric-via holes and  
25 opto-via holes.

10. The printed circuit board as set forth in claim 8,  
wherein the opto-via holes are formed by a CO<sub>2</sub> laser beam or  
a mechanical bit.

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11. The printed circuit board as set forth in claim 8,  
wherein an epoxy resin with 95 % or more light  
transmissivity is filled in the opto-via holes.

10 12. A printed circuit board with opto-via holes for  
optical waveguides, comprising:

a plurality of copper clad laminates with an  
insulating layer and copper layers coated on an upper and a  
lower side of the insulating layer, each of said copper clad  
15 laminates including a circuit pattern formed thereon;

an adhesive used to firstly layer the patterned copper  
clad laminates on each other;

a plurality of electric-via holes formed by firstly  
drilling desired points on each of the copper clad  
20 laminates;

a plurality of first opto-via holes formed at the same  
time as the drilling of the electric-via holes;

a plated layer formed on an inner wall of each of the  
electric-via holes and the first opto-via holes;

25 a circuit pattern layer formed by exposing and etching

the plated portions on an upper and a lower side of each of the copper clad laminates;

a plurality of second opto-via holes formed by secondly drilling desired points on each of the copper clad 5 laminates; and

an optical waveguide positioned such that an optical signal can be obtained through each of the first and second opto-via holes.

10 13. The printed circuit board as set forth in claim 12, wherein an epoxy resin with 95 % or more light transmissivity is filled in the second opto-via holes.